

The Illustrated War News.



THE KING REVIEWING TROOPS AT THE FRONT SHORTLY BEFORE HIS ACCIDENT: HIS MAJESTY WATCHING A MARCH-PAST OF CANADIANS.
Official Photograph from General Headquarters. Crown Copyright reserved. Supplied by L.N.A.

THE GREAT WAR.

THE Central Powers have won a first and considerable point in their Balkan plan. They have now, after steady fighting in which all the Serbian reaches of the Danube were cleared of defenders, forced an entry from Orsova into the vulnerable north-east corner of Serbia; and, securing the Danube where it runs along the Roumanian border, they have joined hands with the Bulgarian armies fighting upward through Negotin and Prahovo in the Timok Valley. The zone of hostilities has no more than a depth of seventy miles, but its importance is more significant than its linear measurement. The gain gives Germany a portion of her desire in this campaign. It gives a door to the East, and through that door she can, at any rate, begin to send her promised supplies and munitions to Turkey, who probably needs them acutely, and to Bulgaria, who will undoubtedly need them acutely presently.

The success, which the trend of the fighting made inevitable, is unhappy enough for us; there is, however, no reason to regard it as a knock-down blow. The channel of supply thus opened is along the Danube waterway to Bulgarian railheads, where cargoes will have to be entrained for their Turkish

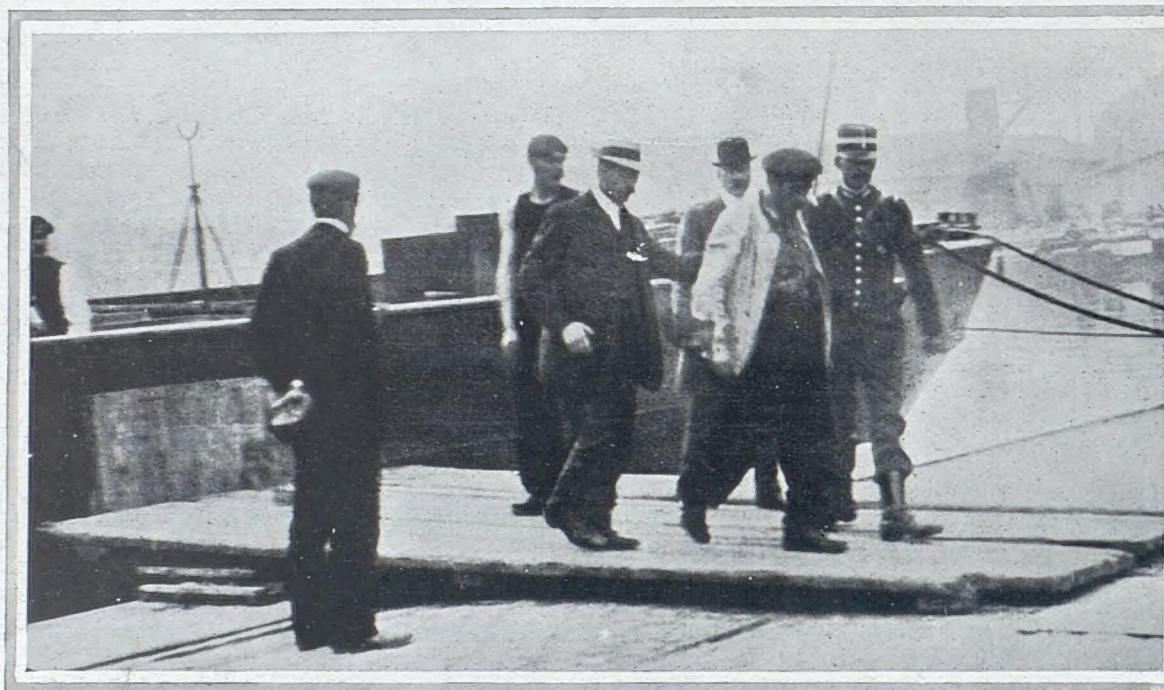
destination. The route is rather circuitous, and though the Germans will undoubtedly utilise it with the full vigour of their organisation, the means of communication are not full and perfect. The full and perfect line of supply is over the railway from Belgrade through Nish to Sofia and beyond, and they have still to command that railway in any practicable degree whatever. They are certainly working very determinedly to that

end, and they are showing signs—principally through the Bulgarian advances on the Vrania-Uskub line, and against the important stronghold of Pirot—that Nish is a decisive objective. It is not improbable that the enemy forces will attain their objective, for the Serbians are being subjected to enormous pressure; but they have not done so yet, and until they have done so their plan is unfulfilled.

Also we must not be led into gloom by these initial successes of our enemy. It has been pointed out here before, and the remark is still true, that where the Germans have shown distinct excellence in this war, they have shown it mainly in

their good beginnings. They have a capacity for beginning well, because they have an infallible instinct for aggression. Fortunately for us, however, they have shown, at the same time, a curious incapacity for following up initial successes. The story of the war is the story of brilliant German

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ARRESTED ON THE POINT OF EMBARKING FOR ENGLAND: AN ALLEGED GERMAN SPY CAUGHT ON A SHIP IN DUNKIRK HARBOUR.

German spies are still active in this country, though the authorities have, apparently, been dealing with them with greater rigour of late, several executions of convicted spies having been recently announced. The photograph shows a man suspected of being a German spy under arrest at Dunkirk.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]



BEFORE THE ACCIDENT WHICH MARRED THE KING'S VISIT TO THE FRONT: HIS MAJESTY IN A GROUP OF GENERALS.

The King's second visit to the Front began on October 21, when he landed in France. He spent the first few days visiting various bases, depots, and hospitals. On the 25th he met President Poincaré, and again on the following day, with General Joffre, when a splendid review of French troops was held near Amiens. On the 27th he visited the British Second Army, and held two reviews—one of some newly

arrived units of the Canadian Corps, and the other of a mixed brigade. The photograph on the front page shows some Canadian troops marching past his Majesty. All the Divisional Generals and Brigadiers were grouped around the saluting-point. The King was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and General Plumer.—[Official Photograph from General Headquarters. Crown Copyright Reserved. Supplied by L.N.A.]

opening movements that failed. They failed before Paris; they failed after several glowing beginnings before Warsaw; and when, after energising themselves to the most gigantic plan of the campaign and Warsaw became theirs, they failed, and are still failing, to crown their Eastern offensive with victory. The less aggressive Allies, though at times slow to counter, have yet always countered. And though it is still to be seen whether we will be able to do so on this occasion, we may very well leave our final and abiding gloom until that moment when our failure in the Balkans has been confirmed by the arbitrary court of arms.

And even then, even if failure be ours and the road to Constantinople is open to the Central Powers, can we be certain that a costume of dust and ashes will be

the correct one under the circumstances? Can we be certain that a defeat here is a major defeat? It is still open to doubt, and it still is and will be open to the liveliest debate. Personally, I think our sentimentality is inclining us to exalt the Balkan campaign into a major scheme of operations, when it is obvious that the immense battle lines in Flanders and France, and in Russia and Galicia, should be the major schemes of operations. This aspect seems to me merely logical. By decisive success on our part in the Balkans we would check the Germans, and probably crush the efforts of the Turks in Europe by the capture of Constantinople. Excellent though the success would be, would it materially affect

the war? Probably not to any great degree. We would be able to replenish Russia, by sending material and by buying grain, but we have no right to assume that the Turks would cease fighting, or that they would sue for peace instead of seeking to establish some sort of military balance by using troops released from European zones for more active campaigns against our lines in Egypt and Mesopotamia—that is, if we do not employ great and expensive numbers of troops to engage great numbers of Turkish troops in a new campaign based on the Asiatic shores of the Dardanelles.

The replenishment of Russia, then, is perhaps the most we can expect to win by a success in the Balkan zone. Will that gain help to beat Germany in a final fashion? It does not seem likely. Russia would be stronger, but the strong German fronts would yet be before them. The line in the West would remain, and the cessation of hostilities on the Serbian frontier would affect the Central Powers no more than the cessation of hostilities here affected them before they initiated the present offensive. Given victory, we strengthen Russia,

and only then face our attack on the chief strength of Germany—that is, the German Empire.

Certainly, it appears to me, the major fields are in the West and in the East—more particularly, perhaps, in the West. A victory in the West is a victory at the very doors of Germany. If we break the Germans along our French fronts the effects would be palpable, while breakage of

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AN M.P. AS COMMODORE: COMMANDER IAN HAMILTON BENN, M.P.

Commander Hamilton Benn has turned his experience as a yachtsman to good account. He has been made Commodore of a flotilla of vessels of special type. He has been M.P. (Unionist) for Greenwich since 1910.

Photograph by Swaine.



AN AUSTRALIAN V.C. FROM GALLIPOLI: LIEUT. F. H. TUBB.

Lieut. Tubb, like Lieut. Symons, is in the 7th Battalion of the Australian force, and received the V.C. for "most conspicuous bravery" at the same spot—Lone Pine trenches, on August 9.

Photo. by Central News.



AN AUSTRALIAN V.C. FROM GALLIPOLI: LIEUT. W. J. SYMONS.

Lieut. Symons, who recently arrived in London, belongs to the 7th Battalion, Australian Imperial Force. He has received the V.C. "for most conspicuous bravery" at Lone Pine trenches, Gallipoli, on the night of August 8-9.

Photo. by Central Press.

BEFORE
It was
Army
horse,



BEFORE HIS ACCIDENT: THE KING IN FRANCE—CONVERSING WITH GENERAL EBENER.

It was with deep regret that the news that King George had met with an accident while inspecting his Army in the Field was received on Saturday. By the irony of Fate, the accident was due to his Majesty's horse, "excited by the cheers of the troops," rearing up and falling. "The King," it was added, "was severely bruised, and will be confined to bed for the present."—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



BEFORE HIS ACCIDENT: THE KING IN FRANCE—WITH GENERAL DUBOIS.

The visit of King George to the Front created great enthusiasm among the troops, and the unfortunate mishap with his rearing charger was much felt by all ranks of his Majesty's Army. Happily, there were "no complications," and Monday's bulletin, dated October 31, said: "The King makes slow progress. The pain is diminishing, but his Majesty is still weak. Pulse and temperature are normal."—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

strength in the Balkans would merely leave the Central Empires where they were: that is, we can threaten the greatest terror, that of invasion, in the West; while in the Balkans we can only threaten to stop the German advance. Moreover, even by that powerful and compelling threat, we would halt the Balkan advance, for Germany could not invade while she strove to save herself from invasion.

Yet, while it seems obvious that the old fronts present greater chances, I am quite well aware that the whole position is not so simple as a collection of theories on paper would have it appear. The German advance in Serbia finds us with obligations to that plucky nation; we have also the knowledge that the entry of the Central Powers into Constantinople would complicate our position in the Dardanelles, where we are committed to some depth, and perhaps in Egypt and in Mesopotamia; and we also feel certain that the Central Powers stand to gain strength in men and supplies—oil, petrol, ore, wool, and the rest as well, as Dr. Dillon has pointed out in the *Illustrated London News*—if they can make an adequate passage-way to the fount of these new supplies, Turkey. And we have, of course, to give such attention to the political outlook of the remaining neutral Balkan Powers that that attitude does not become actively hostile against the Entente. All these points add complication to any simple and deep plan of action, and our military participation in the Balkan campaign is our acknowledgment of these complications. What will be the result, and, indeed, what force we will ultimately employ, remains to be seen; but at present the force does not seem quite adequate—some 40,000 French and 13,000 British is the official total so far. With an army of some

purpose, General Sarraill's plan, which has opened in a victory at Veles, of taking the Bulgarians in the flank in a drive towards Ishtip—an action that would force them to evacuate their lines in south-east Serbia,

especially those advanced as far as Uskub—is an excellent one, and might not only roll the enemy up, but ultimately help to block the German advance towards Constantinople. The crux of the matter is the capacity of the Allies to spare enough men for so shrewd a blow. Meanwhile, though the Franco-Serb force has made decisive its gain in Bulgarian territory at Strumnitza, the Bulgars give themselves the credit of several further victories, including the capture of Pirot, a town exceedingly important in the defensive scheme of Nish and its railway; and they claim to have again entered Veles. The German advance from the north has slowed palpably, thanks, undoubtedly, to the heavy losses sustained at the hands of the defenders. The Serbs themselves have once more become confident, and speak of their ability to hold their defence and armies intact, with even small reinforcements from their Allies; and in this latter respect it might be said that there are signs of their obtaining help of some purpose. There are indications that Russia's promise of help is in process of fulfilment, and that large groupings of troops are preparing to move against Bulgaria. This news is founded on enemy reports of heavy embarkations at Russian ports, and the movement of convoys towards Varna and Burgas under naval escort. It is not always necessary to believe our enemy, but the news fits in with Russia's pronouncements and with her line of action in the Black Sea, where the two ports named have been steadily and heavily shelled.

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THE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH TROOPS IN SERBIA: LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR BRYAN T. MAHON, C.B., K.C.V.O.

Sir Bryan Mahon made his name as the leader of the Flying Column that relieved Mafeking. Before that he had a record for distinguished service in three Soudan campaigns under Lord Kitchener, including the final Omdurman campaign, when he supervised the Intelligence Department. He is an Irishman, a former 8th Hussar officer, and in his fifty-fourth year.—[Photo. by Elliott and Fry.]

"Père
London
with E
Sir Ian



GENERAL JOFFRE IN LONDON: THE FAMOUS GENERALISSIMO CHEERED AS HIS CAR LEFT THE FRENCH EMBASSY.

"Père Joffre," the brilliant Generalissimo who is idolised by all France, concluded on Saturday a visit to London into which history-making episodes were crowded. Primarily, the motive of the visit was to confer with Earl Kitchener, to visit the War Office, and consult generally Mr. Asquith, Lord Kitchener, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Mr. Balfour, and Mr. Lloyd George upon details connected with the progress of the

war. General Joffre visited the Queen, and expressed sympathy to her Majesty with regard to the accident to King George; and he visited Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House. The brief visit of General Joffre sufficed to prove that he was a hero with the British, as evidenced by the crowd cheering him as his car left the French Embassy, at Albert Gate.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

Along their own front the Russians appear to have the Germans excellently in hand. There are only two spheres of definite activity, and in both these spheres the Germanic effort is furious but fruitless. The most determined of the enemy offensives is that directed against the Dvina line, an attempt to outflank Riga by capturing Dvinsk. With their crowded energy, the Germans have won the island of Dalen in the Dvina, but have suffered horribly in the process; and though they press strongly on the Dvinsk flank at Illukst their attack has lost nerve, and to all appearances is temporarily disorganised by losses. The other point of battle energy is on the Styr front, where the Germans are endeavouring to counterplay their successive defeats by an aggressive impulse in the region of Chortorysk. Although this new movement is being made with power, it does not appear to bring any indication of victory, while again the loss is terrible. On all counts it seems assured that, as the Russian leaders express it, the crisis is past for them, and the whole meaning of the German effort in the East is rooted in an anxious desire for security.

That anxiety is apparent in the West also, for again the main trend of the news from this arena tells of successive, costly, and ineffective attacks on the Allied positions. These attacks have been strung along the front from Artois to the Vosges, and they are all characteristic in their heavy preparation, heavy losses, and heavy repulse. On the other hand, the French have been able to counter with two effective gains.

The most important of these is that in the Champagne, where a brilliant movement gave them entry into the important work "La Courtine," southwest of Tahure, the main stronghold of a German salient thrust into the French front. The Germans retorted to this success by heavy counter-assaults. Finally the French gained a firm foothold, and followed this up by the capture of the entire work. The other advance is in Artois, where

progress was made in the Bois-en-Hache, in the Souchez area. The past week or so has also seen great offensive activity in another theatre of the fighting—the Italian. A fine aggressive movement is going forward on the whole of this front, particularly on the Isonzo before Gorizia and Tolmino. Though the movement is not ended yet, the Austrians have suffered vastly both in loss of life and prisoners, and their defence has been strained to breaking point. It is not unlikely that we may hear news of first importance from this quarter. It will be news that should have a powerful bearing on the other fronts of war.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: NOV. 1, 1915.

We should like to mention that the remarkably interesting photograph of Lieutenant D'Oyly Hughes and the raft with which he swam ashore to blow up a Turkish railway, given on the front page of our last issue, was supplied by the *Daily Mail*, and not by the Illustrations Bureau, as stated under the photograph.



HOME PHOTOGRAPHS FOR MEN AT THE FRONT: THE STAFF AT THE "SNAPSHOTS FROM HOME LEAGUE" OFFICE DEALING WITH APPLICATIONS.

A very successful and much-appreciated war-time social movement is the great organisation at the headquarters of the "Snapshots from Home League." It forwards any soldier at the front a photograph of anyone, or a view from home, on his forwarding a filled-up application form. Over fifty thousand requests have come to hand already, and the large staff is kept busy.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE MOMENT OF BURSTING: A GERMAN HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELL EXPLODING ON A CONCRETE BUILDING.

The dense volume of heavy dark-coloured smoke which is seen in the centre of the illustration spurting up from the exploding German shell, shows the shell to have been a projectile charged with high-explosive—of a kind very similar to the well-known "Jack Johnsons," "Black Marias," or "Coal-boxes." The unfortunate house—once a fine residence—part of the skeleton framework of which is all

that remained standing at the time the photograph was taken—became, for some reason, suspect to the enemy, who, not satisfied, apparently, with having reduced the structure to the roofless, gutted condition of hopeless ruin in which it appears above, kept on dropping big shells on the debris to search out the place in every corner.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]

AS pointed out in the "Illustrated London News" the other day when that paper gave a large-sized reproduction of the above curiously interesting photograph: Dogs are extensively used by the French Army both for ambulance purposes and to aid in sentry and scouting work. Those housed in this remarkable colony of dug-out kennels are ambulance dogs, which are trained to assist in finding the wounded after a battle. They are taught, after discovering a wounded man, to bring back some article of his equipment, such as his *képi* or his handkerchief, as a sign that they have found him, and then to lead the ambulance men to the spot. In some cases they remain by the wounded man's side and summon help by barking. Somewhat similar quarters for scouting dogs were recently seen in France by Mr. Rudyard

(Continued opposite.)



"LITTLE ROCK-CUT KENNELS, EACH INHABITED BY ONE WISE, SILENT DOG": A TERRACED COLONY OF
PHOTOGRAPH BY



"DUG-OUTS" FOR
SPORT AND GENERAL.



Continued.]

Kipling, who writes in one of his articles describing his visit to the French front: "Further inside the caves we found a row of little rock-cut kennels, each inhabited by one wise, silent dog. Their duties begin at night with the sentinels and listening-posts. 'And, believe me,' said a proud instructor, 'my fellow here knows the difference between the noise of our shells and the Boche shells.'" Our readers will remember that in our issue of October 6 we gave four pages illustrating the use of dogs in the present war, both by the French and British armies, and by the German Army. Eight photographs in that Number showed the various breeds of dogs used by the French for ambulance purposes, and some of them showed the animals actually at work and their methods of operation.

RACED COLONY OF
PHOTOGRAPH BY

"DUG-OUTS" FOR THE FRENCH ARMY'S AMBULANCE DOGS—NEAR THE FRONT IN NORTHERN FRANCE.
SPORT AND GENERAL.



A GERMAN TRENCH POSTCARD: THE ENTRY TO AN OFFICER'S "DUG-OUT."

To receive from the trenches such picture-postcards as these could hardly help being a cheering experience for the German recipients at home, as showing that all was going well and evidencing the tone of calm confidence among the troops. According to the numerous finds by the French of these picture-postcards in the German trenches, after the victory in Champagne at the end of September and since then, it was



A GERMAN TRENCH POSTCARD: AN ARTILLERY OFFICER'S TRENCH-VILLA ENTRANCE.

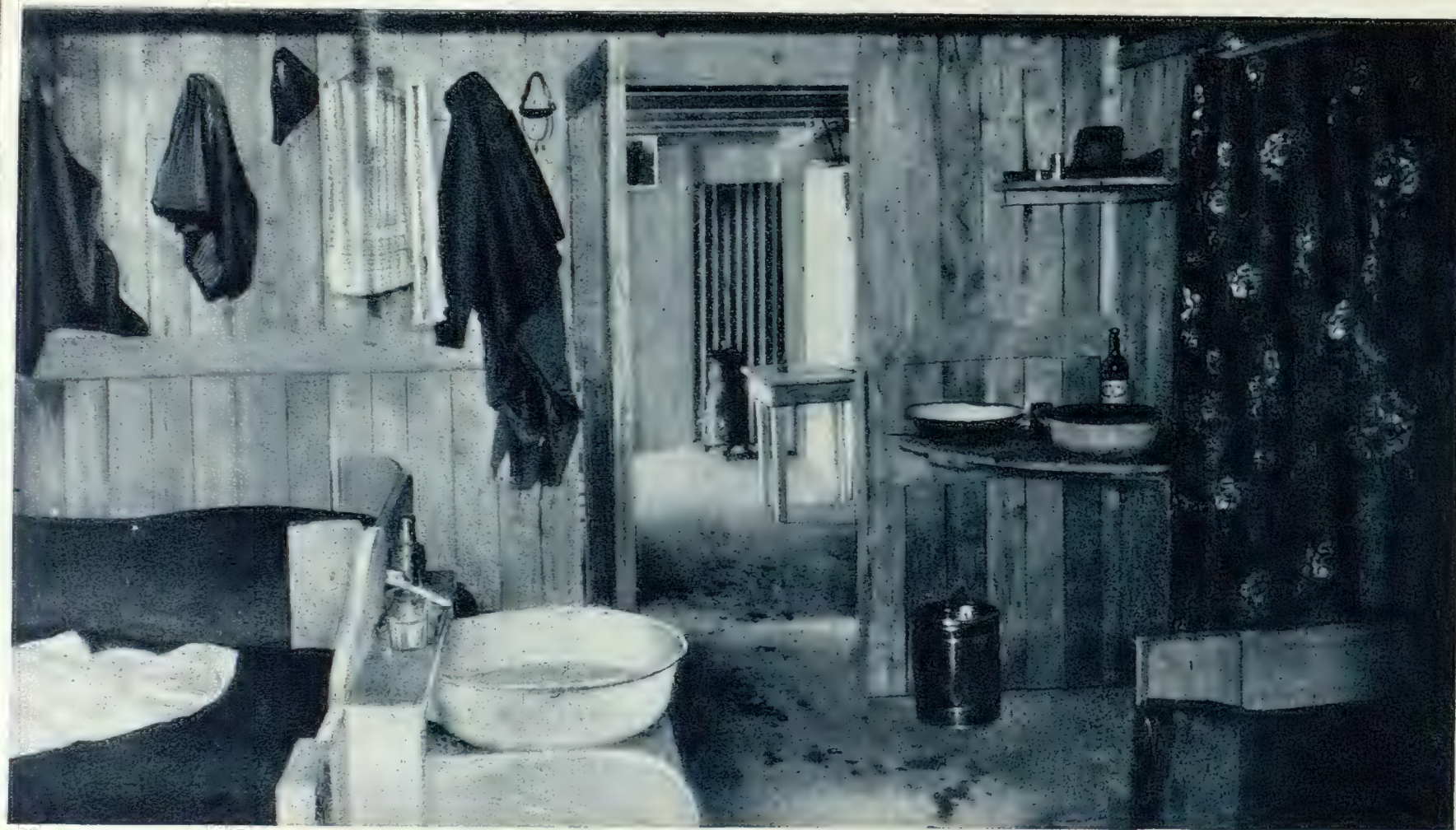
the regular thing among the enemy to print such photographs or postcards for correspondence with relatives and friends in Germany. The note of cool, arrogant confidence in their own invincibility suggested by the poses of the officers in the right-hand photograph, particularly, is instructive. Now French officers are in possession, installed in those very quarters.



A GERMAN TRENCH PICTURE-POSTCARD PHOTOGRAPH FROM CHAMPAGNE: THE KITCHEN OF AN ENEMY OFFICERS' UNDERGROUND DWELLING.

This is one of the German photographs showing enemy troops in everyday conditions in the trenches in Champagne before the sudden French attack at the end of September drove the enemy out. The French found numbers of such photographs, the prints being used by the enemy as picture-postcards for sending home to let people there see how comfortable the Germans were making themselves! Some of the

German officers' underground quarters were found to have been made into practically self-contained abodes fitted up with separate apartments and domestic conveniences like any residential flat elsewhere, with living-room, bedroom, and kitchen, the furniture and household equipment being, as a rule, plundered from some farmhouse. An underground kitchen with stove, cupboard, pots and pans, etc., is seen above.



A GERMAN TRENCH PICTURE-POSTCARD PHOTOGRAPH FROM CHAMPAGNE: AN ENEMY OFFICERS' COMFORTABLY FURNISHED UNDERGROUND BED-ROOM.

In this photograph we see one of the German picture-postcard series taken by the enemy at the front and depicting trench life incidents. They were found by the French by dozens in the dug-outs of the German lines after the storm and capture of the enemy's first-line positions in the great Champagne victory of September. "We found quantities of these picture-postcards," describes a French correspondent

who visited some of the captured trenches shortly after the assault, "which the enemy used for their home correspondence." The officers' dug-outs—or, rather, subterranean maisonettes would be a better term—we are told, were sometimes panellled and wainscotted and decorated with ornamental fixings. The officers' furnished bedroom above hardly suggests war and the enemy within half a mile.



MAKING THE MOST OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN SOMETIMES! A GERMAN PICTURE OF THE STORMING OF A BRITISH TRENCH.

The illustration above is reproduced from a German paper and is intended to represent, as the artist describes: "The Storming of an English trench near Ypres." An incident such as that shown amounts to very little, supposing, of course, that the event depicted actually was seen by the artist. Trenches are taken and retaken by either side continually, all along the widely extended battle-front. This, for

instance, is a typical case of a German attack. A cloud of poison-gas rolling up suddenly blots out everything. On that follows the rush of men, and the defenders, overpowered by the sudden onset, are forced back. The German artist refrains from suggesting what follows in fights with the British in nine cases out of ten—the counter-attack and speedy recapture of the lost trench by our supports.

Little Lives of Great Men.

XLII.—M. NIKOLAS PASHITCH.

M. PASHITCH, Prime Minister of Serbia, now a man of sixty-five, has served his country in difficult circumstances for more than twenty years, although he has not occupied the highest office for so long. In 1892 he was leader of the Radical party, during the late King Alexander's minority; and when the situation became more strained than usual by the death of General Korta Protich, the third Regent, the then Radical Government tried to force M. Pashitch into the vacant place. This led to a dissolution and to further complications, in the midst of which Alexander, then seventeen years old, suddenly proclaimed himself of age, dismissed the Liberals, and formed a moderate Radical Cabinet. This was in April 1893. Pashitch had to wait a considerable time for full power, which came to him in the course of events arising out of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908. At that time Milanovich, Ribaratz, and Pashitch were the most prominent figures in the Serbian Cabinet, and Milanovich was Prime Minister. These statesmen, of whom Pashitch was the real though not the nominal leader, only gave up the struggle for the lost provinces when they saw that it was useless. Reluctantly they referred the case to the Powers. Affairs in the Balkans became more threatening during the next four years, and in the summer of 1912 M. Milanovich died. M. Pashitch was looked upon as the most probable successor, and he accordingly took office in September. He combined with the Premiership the office of Foreign



M. NIKOLAS PASHITCH, THE FAMOUS PRIME MINISTER
OF SERBIA.

Photograph by Sport and General.

Minister, which brought him into the very heart of the struggle that was within a few weeks to plunge the Balkans in war. His life during those feverish days was one of constant activity. He moved from Nish to Belgrade, from Belgrade to Uskub, receiving the representatives of the Powers and other prominent persons. His days were one long conference, and in the intervals he issued several momentous statements on Serbian policy. He it was who in November, when the demands of the Balkan Allies were formulated, brought forward the proposal that Serbia should have a seaport, her window, on the Adriatic. During the following months he was more than ever busy negotiating with the representatives of other countries—he seemed, indeed, to be Foreign Minister first, and Prime Minister second. In June various difficulties drove him to resign, but in September he consented to remain in office. During this crisis he visited Uskub (to meet M. Venizelos), Bucharest, Marienbad, Paris, and Vienna, where he was received by Count Berchtold. M. Pashitch had attended the Bucharest Peace Conference in August. January of 1914 saw a new Ministerial crisis, and in June M. Pashitch again resigned; but was reinstated, and his party proceeded with the armament laws. Yet again, on Dec. 5, when Serbia was in the midst of her first great struggle against Austria and Germany, the Ministry resigned; but, as before, M. Pashitch returned to office within a very few days. Since, he has been at the head of affairs, the political director of Serbia in her darkest but not most hopeless hour. Last June Mme. Pashitch visited London on behalf of Serbian relief organisations.



IN A COUNTRY WHICH IS MAKING SUPERHUMAN EFFORTS TO DEFEND HER EXISTENCE: SERBIAN REFUGEES WAITING FOR A TRAIN.

Nothing could better show the distress of Serbia than M. Pashitch's recent telegram: "Serbia is making superhuman efforts to defend her existence, in response to the advice and the desire of her great Ally. For this she is condemned to death by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians. For twenty days our common enemies have tried to annihilate us. In spite of the heroism of our soldiers our resistance

cannot be expected to be maintained indefinitely. We beg you, the many friends of Serbia in England, to do all that you possibly can to ensure your troops reaching us, that they may help our Army, and that we may defend together that common cause which is now so gravely menaced." British and French troops are now fighting Serbia's enemies.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE BATTLE FOR DVINSK—HOW THE MORASSES ASSIST THE RUSSIAN DEFENCE: THE ARTILLERY OF A GERMAN

Apart from the active resistance of the Russian Army in the neighbourhood of Dvinsk, the attacking Germans have to reckon with the nature of the country. Westward of Dvinsk stretch wide expanses of flat, desolate marshlands amid straggling woods of pine and birch. The whole country is seamed with shallow, winding watercourses of sluggish water, not deep as a rule, but of soft, sticky mud at sides and bottom, while

reed-grown morasses and swamps extend everywhere, widening out in places into sheets of stagnant water that are practically lakes. In parts of the district, narrow causeways run between the sparse hamlets of the local peasantry, who alone know the way about the labyrinth of tracks and by-ways. Across that all-but-impassable barrier part of the German armies moving on Dvinsk has to flounder, and, as Petrograd

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COLUMN, LURED BY THE RUSSIANS INTO THE MARSHES ROUND LAKE TCHIGHIRY, OVERPOWERED WHILE TRYING TO ADVANCE.

telegrams state, at more than one place serious disaster has been the result. An incident during the overwhelming of a German column, which took place near Lake Tchighiry, is illustrated above. The Germans, in superior numbers, with many batteries of artillery, in pressing forward, were lured by the Russians, whose force consisted mostly of cavalry, among the marshes, where skilful manoeuvring enabled the Russians

to surround them on three sides. The enemy found themselves trapped. It was impossible to force a way forward to where the Russians were, and when the fight was over, half the German column had been annihilated and all their artillery captured, while among the prisoners were three companies (from 600 to 700 men, or three-quarters of a battalion) of the infantry of the Guard.—[Drawn by F. de Haenen.]



HOW CROSSING-PLACES IN THE PRIPET. MARSHES ARE HELD BY THE GERMANS: AN ENTRENCHED BRIDGE-HEAD POST.

The Pripet Marshes, which extend across the line of the German approach to Dvinsk, and are being turned to formidable account by the defenders of Dvinsk, form a many-miles wide belt of swamps interspersed with occasional villages where the ground rises above the marsh level, and patches of forest. They lie beyond the western bank of the Upper Dnieper, and take their name from the tributary river

Pripet, which flows through them from west to east, with, on either side, a spreading network of smaller streams, mostly several yards across, like canals, deep and sluggish, with a thick mud bottom. At certain points the streams have been lightly bridged by the Germans, and entrenchments dug to bar the passage in the event of a Russian counter-attack.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



THE GERMAN USE OF THE PRIPET MARSH DISTRICTS AS A BARRIER: A POINT OF TACTICAL IMPORTANCE FORTIFIED.

The Pripet Marshes are in some degree a Russian counterpart of the Masurian Lakes tract of country across the German frontier. In the general nature and appearance of the land—morasses and shallow lakes, narrow streams, and strips of scrub and pinewood forest—the Pripet Marshes resemble the Masurian districts, but extend over a vastly larger region, and are in their physical features a greatly more difficult

obstacle to military operations. In our photographic view a defended crossing held by the Germans is seen, at a point where the Germans have thrown a light trestle-bridge over a stream with advanced entrenchments on the far side, and fortifications on the near side, to secure the retreat of the troops beyond, if driven in, and impede any pursuit by the Russians.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]



AFTER THE LANDING, IN THE "SERBIAN ZONE," OF "THE SMALL FORCE WHICH WAS SENT TO SALONIKA": THE BRITISH CAMP AT LEMBED.

The Allied troops sent to Salonika landed on a section of the quay reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of Serbia, and known as "the Serbian zone." After landing they marched four miles to their camps at Zeitinlik and Lembed, prepared respectively for the French and British contingents. Discussing the Salonika Expedition in the House of Lords the other day, Lord Lansdowne said: "Serbia made a

direct appeal to us for help. . . . We sent such troops as were available. . . . These steps were taken after full deliberation and consultation on the part of the Cabinet with its military and naval advisers. But the small force which was sent to Salonika—I think, 13,000, in round numbers—was regarded as the precursor of a large force which was put under orders at the same time."—[Photo by C.N.]



LIGHT GREEK BEER FOR THE BRITISH TROOPS LANDED AT SALONIKA: ROLLING CASKS UP-HILL TO THE CAMP.

Greece produces a remarkably light beer—lighter than the lightest lager—and supplies of this were obtained for the British troops landed at Salonika. As mentioned on another page, the camp at Lembed, to which they marched after landing, was some four miles from the landing-place. Sellers of fruit and cheap drinks, we read, were solicitous to offer their wares as soon as the ranks of the French troops

erke up on arrival at camp, and no doubt the British had similar experiences. Later on, the soldiers were allowed to go into Salonika, where they were soon on friendly terms with the Greek soldiers in the town, and the diversity of uniforms about the streets made a picturesque sight. Many complimentary remarks were made about the fine bearing and equipment of our men.—[Photo. by C.N.]



THE COMING OF THE AUTUMN GALES IN THE NORTHERN WATERS ON WHICH THE GRAND FLEET KEEPS ITS CEASELESS GUARD: A SQUADRON

Once again the winter work of the Navy is beginning in Northern waters, where our Grand Fleet keeps constant watch, ever in wireless communication with the Admiralty at Whitehall. At one time at anchor at one or other of the naval bases which have been established at certain strategical centres, at another time cruising in the open sea—so the weeks of the long drawn-out period of watchful waiting pass with the Fleet. Our illustration shows a battle-ship squadron heading through the kind of rough weather that is now due in the waters where the

Fleet has its war-station
“wind-dogs,” as sailors
one moment plunging th



THE FLEET KEEPS ITS CEASELESS GUARD: A SQUADRON OF DREADNOUGHT BATTLESHIPS HEADING THROUGH HEAVY SEAS.—DRAWN BY CHARLES PEARSON.

Admiralty at Whitehall. At the weeks of the long drawn-out war in the waters where the

Fleet has its war-station; if, indeed, the autumn gales which prevail normally at this period of the year all round our coasts have not already set in with full violence. Overhead ashy-grey "wind-dogs," as sailors call the smaller, round-shaped clouds, that scud across the darker-grey cloud masses, herald a rising gale, while the Dreadnoughts ride through the heavy seas, at one moment plunging their bows deep in the waves, the next moment with their sterns deep down in the trough of the waves and the bows tilted high.



MINISTER OF WAR IN THE NEW FRENCH CABINET: GENERAL GALLIENI.

General Gallieni, the new French Minister of War, is sixty-six, but a man of great vigour and resolution, as he showed when the defence of Paris was entrusted to him. He quickly had new fortifications constructed, and also organised an army which attacked the Germans at the critical moment, strengthened by a force which General Gallieni rushed out of Paris in a thousand taxi-cabs.—[Drawn by L. Borgex.]



PREMIER IN THE NEW FRENCH CABINET: M. ARISTIDE BRIAND.

When the new French Ministry was announced it was stated that M. Briand, the new Premier, would probably assume charge of Foreign Affairs, assisted by M. Jules Cambon. M. Briand was born at Nantes in 1862. As Premier in 1910 he stopped a great railway strike by threatening to call the men to the colours. In the following January his life was attempted.—[Photo. by Mamel.]



RULERS OF A MUCH-DISCUSSED COUNTRY: THE KING AND QUEEN OF GREECE, AT A GREEK BATTERY IN THRACE.

The policy of Greece during the war has, naturally, been affected to a great extent by the connection of the Greek Royal Family with Germany. King Constantine is by birth a Prince of Denmark, and his father, the late King George, who was assassinated at Salonika in March, 1913, was a brother of Queen Alexandra. By his marriage, however, with Princess Sophie of Prussia, which took place at Athens in 1889, King Constantine became a brother-in-law of the Kaiser. Again, through his mother, he is related to the Royal House of Russia. The Queen-Dowager of the Hellenes, widow of King George, is a daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaievitch. The King and Queen of the Hellenes have three sons and three daughters. They and their children have often visited this country.—[Photo. Ragno.]

How Submarines are Detected by Sound-Waves: A Microphone Device Used Round our Coasts.

SINCE the German submarines entered their campaign against the English and French shipping, experts in the latter country have been at work in experimenting with devices for detecting the presence of submarines. Microphones of various patterns placed in the water caused the detection, not only of revolving submarine-propellers several miles distant, but also of steamer-propellers and those of battle-ships, cruisers, destroyers, motor-boats, and other craft, the washing of the water against the near shore, and thousands of other undesirable sounds. In the babel of sound the original objective was completely lost track of.

At this stage of the experimenting (says the *Scientific American*, by the courtesy of whose proprietors we reproduce this article), William Dubilier, an American electrical engineer, who was at that time in France on the mission of installing wireless-telegraph apparatus on aircraft, was called upon to aid in the solving of the submarine-detector problem. Dubilier went to Cherbourg, where he found Professor Tissot, of the French Academy of Science, hard at work on the detector system.

In the earlier experiments the French simply placed waterproof microphones below the surface of the water for the purpose of gathering the sound-waves, and listening to them by means of telephone-receivers. At first the sound-waves emitted by the propellers of submarines were those sought, but these were found to resemble so closely those of other craft that they could not be relied upon. Fortunately for the experimenters, it was discovered in the course of the tests that the underwater craft were sources of sound-waves of exceedingly high frequency, quite distinctive from any other subaqueous sounds. While the cause of the high-pitched sound is known to the inventors, it cannot be divulged, since it would then be possible for German submarine constructors to eliminate the source of the tell-tale sound-waves and thus render void the purpose of the detector installations.

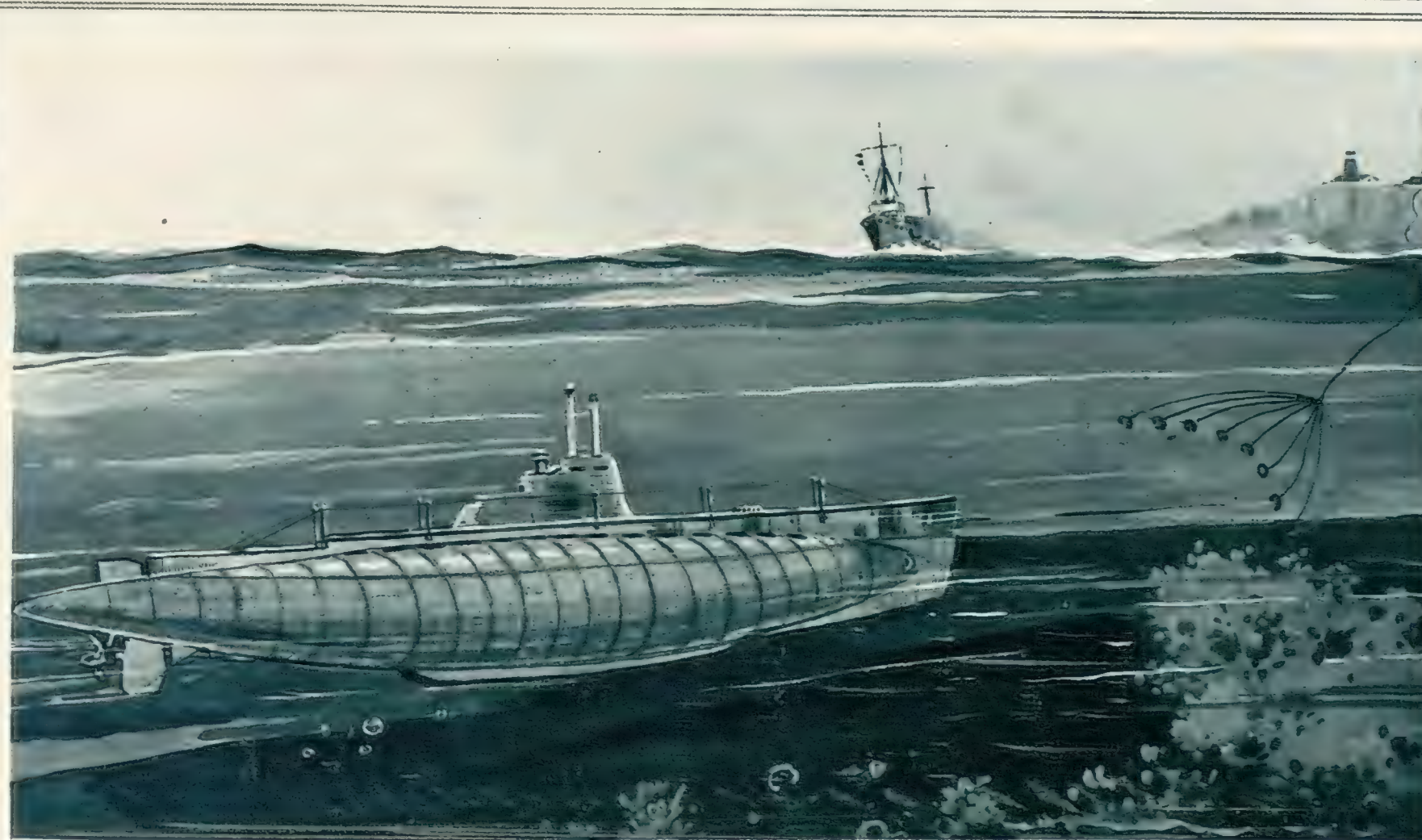
Even with characteristic and totally different sound-waves available for the detection of underwater craft, there still remained the elimination of all other waves by the experimenters, so that the remaining, desired sounds would be available for the determination of the distance traversed by the waves, as well as whether or not the submarine was in motion, and, if so, in what direction it was travelling. While this may seem a quite simple problem, it required several months of careful experimenting and research work in developing suitable resonance-tubes for filtering out all undesirable sounds, as well as a "tikker" or interrupter arrangement to further eliminate all but the desired waves. The tikker device, it is explained by Dubilier, causes only the peaks of the desired sound-waves to be heard in the telephone-receivers that are used with the apparatus.

Many electrical problems had to be solved in connection with the tikker device and its circuit, among them a means of bringing the interruptions in phase with the incoming waves.

The submarine boat placed at the disposal of the inventors by the French Government, and used in the experiments, was detected several miles away by using the apparatus alone. However, it was found advisable to increase the range of the detector system several-fold, and this was readily accomplished by the introduction of a De Forest audion-amplifier between the apparatus and the telephone-receivers, ultimately resulting in a range of fifty-five miles.

The military value of the submarine-detector system now used by France and England naturally prevents the disclosure of important details regarding the apparatus and its exact method of operation. However, it is learned that a number of special microphones are lowered into the water to a depth of several fathoms at each station. They are usually arranged in a semicircle facing out to sea. One connection from each microphone is made to a common wire, while the other connection from each microphone is brought to one point of a multi-contact switch. Each microphone is so placed as to receive sound-waves best in one direction. Accordingly, by listening to the sounds received by the different microphones, slowly moving the switch over the several contacts, the operator can determine from the microphone that responds the loudest the direction of the submarine. While the manner of denoting the direction in which a submarine may be travelling is not disclosed, it is safe to assume that this is determined by the decreasing of the volume of sound affecting one transmitter and the increasing of the sound-volume in another, indicating that the submarine is leaving one microphone-zone and entering another. The arrangements for determining the distance between the shore and the hostile submarine are not revealed. The system is not available for use on vessels because of its extreme sensitivity.

There is said to be a large number of installations for the detection of submarines along the coast of England, Scotland and Ireland, and along the French coast bordering on the English Channel and extending as far west as the Bay of Biscay. These installations or stations are spaced at suitable intervals and provided with means for notifying the presence of hostile submarines to fast torpedo-boat destroyers and armed motor-boats. Of the latter type of craft it is reported that some 2000 are in use in the waters of the British Isles. These boats are capable of high speeds and are of such light draft that torpedoes are of no avail against them. They are sufficiently armoured to withstand the fire of the guns carried by the latest German submarines.—(By Courtesy of the "*Scientific American*.")



A TELL-TALE INSTRUMENT WE USE TO DETECT ENEMY SUBMARINES: A DIAGRAM-PLAN OF THE WAY THE MICROPHONES ACT.

The normal method of the arrangement of a set of grouped microphones for taking in the sound-waves set up under water by the revolutions of the propellers of enemy submarines, as described in the accompanying article from the "Scientific American," by courtesy of the proprietors, is clearly brought out in the above illustration from the same source. The microphone receivers float at a convenient

depth beneath the surface, each group radiating fan-wise on insulated wires connected to a central cable, which is led directly to the detector-station on shore. That again, as the illustration shows, has a wireless installation attached for communicating with, as the article notes, destroyers and patrol-boats, and calling them into the vicinity where the enemy submarine is.



BRIG-GEN TREFUSIS
D.S.O.



BRIG-GEN J. E. GOUGH
V.C. C.B. C.M.G.



BRIG-GEN. NOEL LEE.



BRIG-GEN. J. F. RIDDELL.



LIEUT-GEN. S. H. LOMAX.
C.B.



MAJ-GEN. F. D. V. WING.
C.B.



BRIG-GEN W. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF



BRIG-GEN. FRANK WORMALD
C.B.



BRIG-GEN. G. C. NUGENT
M.V.O.



BRIG-GEN N. D. FINDLAY



MAJ-GEN W. J. BRINDLEY



BRIG-GEN. R. A. KENNA
V.C.



BRIG-GEN. A. H. BALFOUR

General the Hon. J. F. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis was the son of the Dowager Lady Clinton. General John Edmond Gough, V.C., won his Victoria Cross in Somaliland. He was an A.D.C. to the King. General J. Foster Riddell fought in the Hazara Campaign, 1883, and in the South African War. General P. A. Kenna, V.C., D.S.O., won the Victoria Cross in the Nile Expedition, 1898, and his D.S.O. in the South African War.

LEADERS WHO HAVE FALLEN ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: BRITISH GENERALS WHO

General N. R. McMahon was awarded the D.S.O. for services in South Africa, 1900. General Sir T. Capper was awarded the D.S.O. and other rewards for services in the South African War. In the present war he was created a K.C.M.G. General F. D. Vincent Wing was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts in 1903. General Frank Wormald saw service in the South African War. General Nugent, M.V.O., was the eldest son of Sir Edmund

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G.B.



GEN. W.T. BRIDGES.



BRIG. GEN. R.A. KENNA.
V.C., D.S.O.



BRIG. GEN. JULIAN HASLER.



BRIG. GEN. H.R. McMAHON.
D.S.O.



MAJ. GEN. SIR T. CAPPER.
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.



BRIG. GEN. H.E. NAPIER.



BRIG. GEN. A.H. BALDWIN.



MAJ. GEN. G.H. THESIGER.
C.B., C.M.G.



MAJ. GEN. H.W. HAMILTON.
C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.



BRIG. GEN. C. FITZ CLARENCE
V.C.



BRIG. GEN. A.W.G. LOWRY COLE.
C.B., D.S.O.

BRITISH GENERALS WHO

1900. General Sir T. Capper War. In the present war he died in 1903. General Frank the eldest son of Sir Edmund

HAVE DIED FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE DURING THE GREAT WAR.

Nugent. He served in the South African War. General W. T. Bridges was the Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Forces in the Dardanelles. General Thesiger served with distinction in the South African War. General Hubert Ion W. Hamilton was Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener in South Africa, 1900-1902, and in India, 1902-1905. General Charles FitzClarence was a grandson of the first Earl of Munster. He won

the Victoria Cross by daring exploits in South Africa. General A. W. G. Lowry Cole was a great-grandson of the first Lord Enniskillen. In the South African War he won the D.S.O., and he was made a C.B. for services in Northern Nigeria.—[Photos. by Speaight, Swaine, Bacon, Lajayette; Elliott and Fry, L.E.A., Cassels, Thomson, C.N., Robinson, Maull and Fox.]



REMOVED FOR SAFETY: THE HENRY VII. WINDOW AT ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.
The authorities of St. Margaret's, Westminster, are wise in having the stained-glass window presented to Henry VII. by the magistrates of Dart, and afterwards the property of the father of Anne Boleyn, removed to a place of safety. It has had many famous owners, including Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, and Oliver Cromwell, and was sold to the churchwardens of St. Margaret's in 1758.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]



ORANG-UTANGS AS MASCOTS: THE QUEER PETS OF THE WARWICKSHIRE YEOMANRY.
Animals, big and little, figure as mascots (they used to be called regimental pets) for regiments in the present war. Some are of such a nature that, instead of accompanying the troops to the front, they are kept until the war ends at the "Zoo." As curiosities in mascots probably the Warwickshire Yeomanry's young orang-utangs, seen here, will take some beating.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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GENERALISSIMO AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SERBIAN ARMY: VAIVODE PUTNIK AT HIS MAIN HEADQUARTERS.

General Putnik is sixty-two. He was trained as a cadet at the Military Academy at Petrograd, and thence went to France for three years' study at the Polytechnic (the French artillery college) and at St. Cyr. Returning home, he obtained Staff employment, rising by steps to the highest posts. The reorganisation of the Serbian Army before the First Balkan War, and its equipment with French-model

artillery and Mauser rifles, was his work. This is his sixth campaign. He fought against the Turks in 1876 and 1877, and, as Commander-in-Chief, in 1912, and against the Bulgarians in 1885 and in 1913. In July 1914, before hostilities began with Serbia, the Austrians arrested General Putnik while returning from a rest-cure; but the interposition of the Emperor released him.—[Photo. by Tchernof.]



BRITISH BATTLE-TROPHIES IN LONDON: A GERMAN GUN AT THE HORSE GUARDS.

In response to a widely expressed feeling that London, like Paris, should have an exhibition of battle-trophies, both as proof of British valour and as a stimulus to recruiting, the War Office recently placed on view at the Horse Guards' Parade a large number of German guns, captured at Loos and elsewhere. Most of them are 77-mm. field-guns, some of them badly damaged by British shells and dented by



CAPTURED GUNS IN LONDON: VISCOUNT CHURCHILL (RIGHT) EXAMINING TRENCH-MORTARS.

rifle-bullets. There are also four 85-mm. guns, taken at Loos and elsewhere, as well as some machine-guns, trench-mortars, and a bomb-throwing apparatus. Each piece is accompanied by a record of the place and time of its capture and the name of the regiment which took it. Two of the 85-mm. guns (one of which is shown on the left-hand page above) were captured by the 20th (County of London)

(Continued opposite.)



Continued. **LONDON'S NEW BATTLE-TROPHIES: AN IMPOSING ARRAY OF CAPTURED GERMAN GUNS ON VIEW AT THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE.**

Battalion, the London Regiment (Blackheath and Woolwich), of the 47th (2nd London) Division, Territorial Force. Various regiments share the honours of capturing the 77-mm. guns, including the Devonshires, the Somersetshires, the Gordons, the Borderers, the Rifle Brigade, and the 19th Battalion of the London Regiment. One of the trench-mortars fell to the 39th Garhwal Infantry. The trophies have been placed in a wire-fenced enclosure, outside which an interested crowd gazes upon them from a respectful distance. It has been arranged to add two German aeroplanes to the collection, for which space was left in the enclosure.—Viscount Churchill, seen in one of our photographs, was Master of the Robes at the Coronation of King George.—[Photos. by Topical and Newspaper Illustrations.]

HOW IT WORKS: XLII.—MAKING ENEMY POTATO FLOUR.

THE scarcity of wheat and other grain in Central Europe has led to the free use of potato flour in the manufacture of bread in Germany and Austria; how the enemy prepare it is interesting. If a section of a potato be examined through a microscope, it will be seen to consist of a number of minute cells (Fig. 2), each cell being full of fine grains of starchy matter. This starchy matter, or "fecula," is the potato flour in its natural state. Before, however, it can be used, it is necessary to break up the cell walls and so liberate the fecula.

The process for accomplishing the separation is as follows (Fig. 1): The potatoes are placed in a heap upon a grid (a, Fig. 1), over a trench

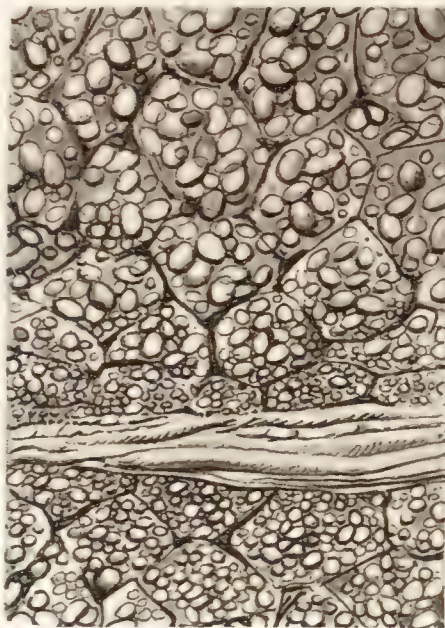


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF A POTATO UNDER THE MICROSCOPE, SHOWING THE MINUTE CELLS.

The rasping-machine (Fig. 3, and Fig. 1, e) consists of a circular casing in which revolves a central axle carrying radial arms at whose ends are serrated bars, these bars being parallel with the axis of the cylinder and

cut in a floor near the factory, the grid being provided with loose bars, the removal of which allows the potatoes to fall into the trench as required. A swiftly running stream (Fig. 1, b) of water carries them along the trench to the washing-machine (Fig. 1, c), which consists of a long trough or cylinder placed in a slightly sloping position and having a central axle which is continually revolving. This axle carries radial arms which keep the potatoes moving in the water, and cause them, whilst being effectively washed, at the same time gradually to move from the higher end where they enter to the lower end of the cylinder. There they are picked up by an elevator (Fig. 1, d) and carried to the "rasping" machine on the topmost floor, the dirty water being carried away by a suitable drain-pipe (Fig. 1, p).

revolving in close proximity to the outer casing. A portion of the outer casing is hinged near the top and weighted on a horizontal arm, so as to press the potatoes which fall into the machine against the revolving toothed bars, by which means they are rasped into a pulp. After leaving the rasping-machine, the pulp enters a sieve, either circular or octagonal in shape (Fig. 1, f), which is slowly revolving in water. Its sides are covered with fine cloth through which the fecula escapes, the pulp finding its exit at the lower end (Fig. 1, g). From that it passes to a second rasping-machine or grinder (Fig. 1, h), consisting of a number of swiftly revolving discs fitted with radiating blades. These blades, when in action, pass close to similar blades fixed to stationary discs, and the pulp passing between is by this means reduced to still finer particles, while a large proportion of the fecula remaining in it is thus set free.

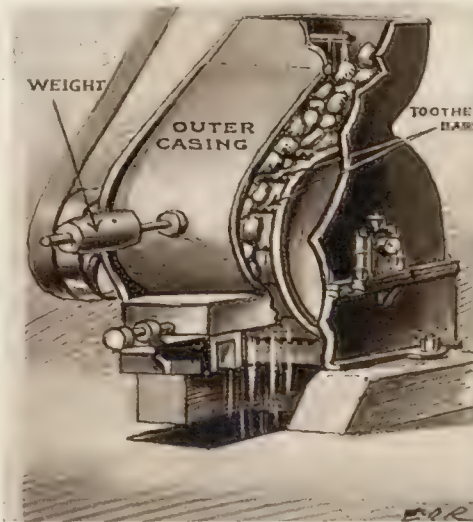


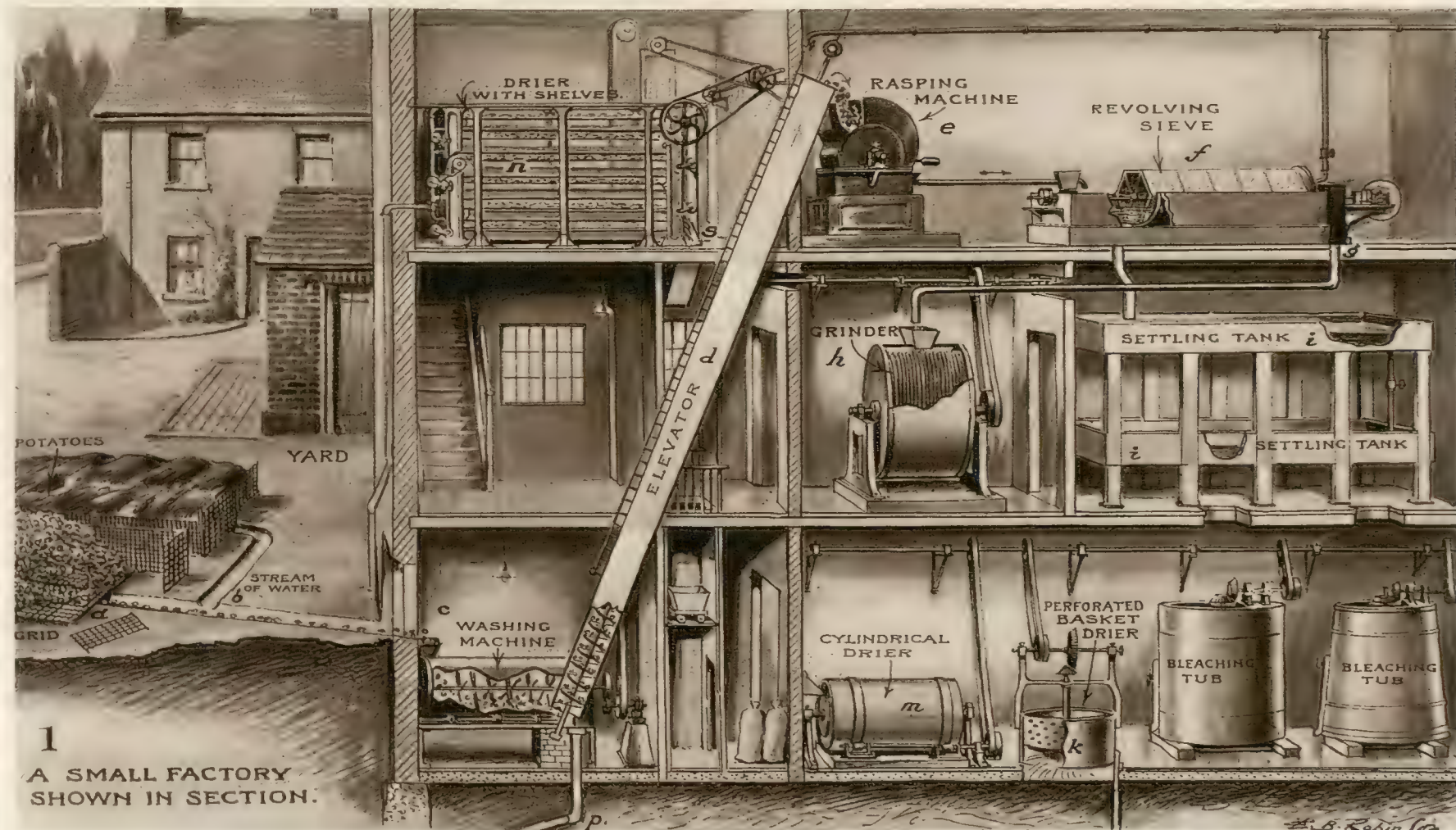
FIG. 3.—THE RASPING-MACHINE FOR PULPING THE POTATOES.

The pulp is then sifted as before, and in some cases the residue remaining after the sifting is passed between steel mill-stones similar in shape to those used in corn-milling. By that means yet a further amount of fecula is recovered.

The "milk," as the water containing the fecula in suspension is termed, is passed from the sieves through settling-tanks (Fig. 1, i, i) at a sufficiently slow speed as to allow the suspended fecula to fall to the bottom of the tank and the clear water only to escape at the lower end.

The product is now washed several times by stirring-in three times its volume of water, and allowing it to settle before the water is drained off. When sufficiently pure, it is dried by placing it in a swiftly revolving perforated basket (Fig. 1, k), the water being driven off through the sides by centrifugal force and the fecula powder remaining in the basket.

[C. continued opposite.]



HOW IT WORKS: THE ENEMY'S WAR BREAD POTATO-FLOUR-MANUFACTURING MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES.

(Continued.)

If the powder is required to be used at once, this drying is sufficient; but a further drying by the application of heat is necessary if it is to be preserved for any length of time. For the drying purpose one of two machines is used, either a slowly rotating cylinder placed in a sloping position (Fig. 1, m), the fecula entering at the upper end being exposed to a current of hot air as it slowly works its way to

the lower end and exit, or else a heated rectangular chamber (Fig. 1, n) fitted with a series of shelves one above another, which are arranged in the form of endless chains and are kept slowly moving. The fecula is fed in on to the top shelf, passed across the chamber, and then falls on to the second shelf, which carries it back and throws it down to a still lower shelf. So the process goes on.



WITH OUR FRENCH ALLIES ON GALLIPOLI PENINSULA: CAMERA-NOTES ON AN OFF-DAY AMONG THE CAMPS.

The part that our French allies have been taking in the Dardanelles campaign, in the fighting on Gallipoli Peninsula, has been to some little extent, possibly, overshadowed for most of the general public in England by attention being rivetted on the stirring narratives of Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, detailing the heroic exploits performed by our own men. For all that, the French have borne their full share every-

where, and with gallant distinction. These are some camp snapshots. In No. 1, General Brulard is seen with two French Staff officers in the Dardanelles Expedition uniform. No. 2 shows a steam-launch used as despatch-boat by General Bailloud (now in Serbia). No. 3 shows an ancient Turkish mortar, a trophy won by the French Colonial Infantry. Near by is a sick Dardanelles vulture.

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NAVAL TACTICS BY A GERMAN PAPER!—TO IMPRESS PEOPLE AT HOME AND NEUTRALS: A FICTITIOUS BRITISH DISASTER AT THE DARDANELLES.

This highly imaginative picture of the way the Turks are getting on at the Dardanelles purports to show a British disaster brought about by the Turkish artillery. It is one of a series that keeps appearing in the German pictorial Press, to hearten up the public with the idea that things are going badly for the Allies, the effect being improved on occasion by touches of colour, red flames,* black smoke, and so

forth. In the present case, the lettering beneath the illustration says this: "The shelling of English transports at their anchorage and the camp at Sedd-ul Bahr on the European side of the Dardanelles by Turkish batteries on the Anatolian side of the Straits." It is hardly needful to say that no such incident ever happened—the picture is sheer imagination.



AN EDEN OF THE TRENCHES: A "TROPICAL" GARDEN MADE BY BELGIAN SOLDIERS AT THE FIRING-LINE IN FLANDERS.

The Belgian soldier in his respites from active duty, and rarer respites from actual danger, shows a keen liking for flowers, and our photograph illustrates a Belgian garden in the trenches, which there has been much care to beautify. The ornamental tiles, the dwarf columns suggestive of a sundial or the pedestal of a statuette; the shrubs and palms, are like a miniature tropical garden, the only

sinister feature being the mound of sand-bags as a protection for the trench. The whole, however, shows that in his spells of rest the soldier in the trenches does not neglect to modify to some extent the harshness of war-conditions at the front. The material may be crude and the opportunity rare, but the effect is by no means unsatisfying.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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IN THE HOTTEST OF THE CHAMPAGNE FIGHTING: IN THE STREETS OF TAHURE AFTER THE ENEMY HAD BEEN DRIVEN OUT.

Tahure, the village itself and the Butte de Tahure, a steep, isolated height rather more than a mile north of the village, has been the scene of desperate and repeated attacks by the Germans in Champagne ever since its capture by the French on October 6. The loss of the Butte de Tahure, in especial, was a serious matter for the Germans, as the hill commands the railway by which the enemy in that part

receives most of his supplies. On October 31, the Germans made four successive attacks in great force in the neighbourhood of Tahure village, but were repulsed with, as a French official *communiqué* stated, "very heavy" losses, although at one point "the waves of the attack . . . succeeded in reaching the summit of Tahure Hill itself."—[Photo. by Alfieri.]



LIKE STORMY WAVES AT SEA! WHAT SOME OF THE GERMAN

TRENCHES IN CHAMPAGNE LOOKED LIKE AFTER BOMBARDMENT.
The devastating havoc and annihilating destructiveness of continuous and concentrated artillery fire from heavy ordnance using big high-explosive projectiles such as the Allies in France and Flanders are equipped with, could hardly be more graphically brought out than in the companion-photographs on this page and that opposite. They represent the appearance of the ground in a certain neighbourhood at the

front in Champagne (where the Germans had prepared, previous to the bombardment, a formidable array of entrenched positions), after the enemy's trenches had been subjected to some days of what the French

communiqués termed an "artillery preparation." The *locale* is in the immediate vicinity of where the great attack and break-through by the French of September 25 and the following days took place. The

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UPHEAVED AS BY AN EARTHQUAKE: WHERE THE GERMAN TRENCHES IN CHAMPAGNE EXTENDED BEFORE THE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

(Continued.)

volcanic eruption or earthquake-like appearance of the bombarded ground (or in the left-hand photograph perhaps there is more resemblance to the waves of a storm-tossed sea) gives us, better than all the printed descriptions that have been published, an idea of the scene that met the eyes of the French attacking troops as, on the guns temporarily ceasing or suspending their fire, they surged forward to

storm and seize the German positions, carrying the enemy's first-line defences practically at one thrust. What not very long ago was an expanse of tilled field or smooth pastures and chalk downs (the prevailing feature of the Champagne country) looks now more like the scene of some widespread upheaval after a great natural cataclysm.—[Photos. by Illustrations Bureau.]



SITUATED, BY FATE'S GRIM IRONY, IN THE RUE DE LA CULTURE! MISS EDITH CAVELL'S HOUSE AND NURSING INSTITUTE IN BRUSSELS.

Miss Edith Cavell, the martyr-nurse, after working for some years in London, went to Brussels in 1906 to become matron of a school for nurses established in the Rue de la Culture. She went over at the instance of Dr. Depage, now head of the Belgian Military Hospital at La Panne, who was working under the patronage of the King and Queen of the Belgians to develop the nursing profession in Belgium, as

a career for Belgian girls. Under Miss Cavell's able management, the work made great progress. In 1909 she read a paper on nursing in Belgium at a nursing congress in London. At the outbreak of war her institute started a Red Cross ambulance, and beds were installed in neighbouring houses. That seen on the left in the photograph was her residence.—[Photo. by Watson.]

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LONDON'S TRIBUTE TO THE MARTYR-NURSE: THE KNEELING CONGREGATION IN ST. PAUL'S DURING THE MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MISS CAVELL.

Londoners gathered in their thousands to pay a last tribute of reverence to the memory of Miss Edith Cavell, the heroic nurse executed by the Germans in Brussels, at the memorial service held in St. Paul's on October 29. "Inside the Cathedral," writes Mr. Hall Caine, who was present, "what a sight it was! . . . Statesmen, scholars, scientists, a great company of nurses in their various uniforms, fresh from the great houses of pain, pathetic groups here and there of wounded soldiers home from the battle-fields, and then an immense concourse of the general public, chiefly women. . . . What has brought this multitude together? A great victory? . . . No, but the memory of a poor woman, a hospital nurse, who has been foully done to death by a barbarous enemy."—[Photo. by Farrington Photo. Co.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXI.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/23RD BATTALION, THE LONDON REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right the names are: In the Back Row—Lieut. A. P. Halcrow, Lieut. W. Lewis, Lieut. H. B. Gray, Lieut. E. Millar, Lieut. R. C. Crew, Lieut. J. V. Learoyd, Lieut. G. H. Camp. In the Front Row are: Lieut. A. H. Aldridge, Lieut. D. G. Johnson, Major Valentine Dicks, Capt. T. M. Morton (R.A.M.C.), Lieut. J. D. V. Hemingway. The battalion of the 23rd London at the front has, as far as its opportunities have offered, done magnificently—as was expected of the “Old Loyals” by all who have ever had to do with them. At Givenchy, on May 25 and 26, the 23rd London attacked

three lines of German trenches and took them; while, also, a handful of men held a captured trench for sixteen hours against the Prussian Guard, heavily shelled all the time. Eight hundred strong, the 23rd went into the fight; only four hundred came through without wounds. It was the First Battalion that fought at Givenchy. At the outbreak of the war it was on the way to the annual camp, but was at once recalled and mobilised; and during the autumn and winter it underwent active training. It embarked for France in March, and joined the Division with which it fought at Givenchy.—[Photo. by Ba sano.]

Reading,
Berry,
Stow,
L-Cpl.
L-Cpl.
Instr. C



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXI.—N.C.O.'S OF THE 3/23RD BATTALION, THE LONDON REGIMENT.

Reading from left to right the names are as follow. In the Back Row are: L-Cpl. Lauerzzari, Sgt. Berry, L-Cpl. Whitett, L-Cpl. Pearce, L-Cpl. Clarkson, L-Cpl. Lisle, L-Cpl. Scard, L-Cpl. Cannon, L-Cpl. Stow, L-Cpl. Hammond, L-Cpl. Smith, L-Cpl. Granville, L-Cpl. Noel, L-Cpl. Titheridge, L-Cpl. Anderson, L-Cpl. Waite, L-Cpl. Thorne, L-Cpl. Whiting, L-Cpl. Taylor, Cpl. Pepperdine; In the Third Row are: L-Cpl. Ford, L-Cpl. Evans, Cpl. Pyper, L-Sgt. Addison, Sgt. Briggs, L-Sgt. Allen, Sgt.-Instr. Fitchett, Sgt. Instr. Goddard, L-Sgt. Bannister, Cpl. Margan, L-Cpl. —, L-Cpl. Dimmer, L-Cpl. Taylor, L-Sgt. Mills,

L-Cpl. Arnill, L-Cpl. Gough, L-Cpl. —. In the Second Row are: Cpl. Spencer, L-Sgt. Pearce, Sgt. Owen, Sgt. Woodhouse, L-Sgt. Williams, Staff-Sgt. -Instr. Silcox, C.Q.M.S. Berrett, C.S.M. Cox, Staff-Sgt. Major Derham, Q.M.S. Wagstaff, C.S.M. Brown, C.Q.M.S. Troun, C.S.M. Beal, Sgt. O'Callaghan, C.S.M. Oxman (D.C.M.). In the Front Row are: L-Cpl. Johnson, L-Cpl. Marsh, L-Cpl. Brackett, Cpl. Poulter, Cpl. Ballard, Cpl. Sheward, Cpl. Whitten, Cpl. Booth, Cpl. Beams, Cpl. Shirely, Cpl. Paine, Cpl. Wadey.—Thirty-two N.C.O.'s of the First Battalion were killed, and thirty-one wounded, at Givenchy.—[Photo. by Bassano.]



FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXXI.—AT THE TRAINING CAMP OF THE 3/23RD BATTALION, THE LONDON REGIMENT.

The three battalions of the 23rd London stand for Battersea and Wandsworth's contribution to the metropolitan Territorials. They can point to an ancestry dating from a Volunteer Corps of the Napoleonic days. Known more recently as the 4th East Surrey Volunteer Battalion, raised in 1859, the corps sent a quarter of its strength to the Boer War, with the Regulars and Yeomanry and the C.I.V. Photograph

No. 1 shows the cook-house and staff. No. 2 shows the corps butcher. No. 3 is Co.-Sgt.-Major R. H. Oxman, who won the D.C.M. at Givenchy, where he, besides organising the making of traverses, built one himself under machine-gun fire. He had seven bullet-holes in his clothing, but was unscathed. No. 4 shows men preparing for kit inspection; No. 5 is a bugler.—[Photos. by S. and G.]